

Sister Lindsay

The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

PREFACE

VOLUME 7.

THE
STILLWATER MESSANGER
AND VAN VORHES.

RUTOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year, to be paid within six months. An additional charge of half a dollar will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENLEE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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2 1/2¢ per word or less; 4¢ per word.
One square, for one column, 50¢
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One-fourth column, 3 months, 15¢
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" " 1 year, 50¢
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" " 6 months, 40¢

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For each change or alteration ordered, \$1.00 will be charged.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,

STILLWATER, MINN.
June 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN Holcombe's lower stone Building,
109 & 2nd Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

WM. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greeley's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greeley's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made,
and remittances promptly received.

E. P. CORNMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF
the building occupied by Proctor & Bro.
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 19th, 1862.

Mowes Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Bickerstaff & Co.,
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 109 & 2nd Randolph street
Chicago. Weight not level
No Check Rods. All friction
received on Balls. 52-1y

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Be careful to buy the genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between
Kevs A. DARLING and CHARLES SCHEFFER, under
the firm name of DARLING & SCHEFFER, is
dissolved by mutual consent. The business
will be continued by George SCHWEITZER, J. E.
THOMPSON, and HOWARD THOMPSON, under
the firm name of SCHEFFER & THOMPSON.

KEYES A. DARLING,
CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HOWARD THOMPSON, CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Exchange, Banking & Collection

OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS.

St. Paul, Minn.

SCHEFFER & THOMPSON.

[Successors to Darling & Scheffer.]

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent

Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly re-

mitted.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium, and Plain Household

Furniture, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Main St., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant
manner. Particular attention paid to repairs
and mending.

Jan. 21, 1862.

C. DE MONTREVILLE, M. D.,

DENTIST

Office on Third Street, first building West
of the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each

month Dr. De Montreville will be at the

Young House, and attend to any dental operations

required.

Jan. 19, 1862.

A business man of our acquaintance

is so supremely exact in all his dealings

that when he pays a visit, he always will

insist on taking a receipt.

The Messenger.

Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of
loyal and patriotic soldiers must always
put rebels and traitors to flight."—Secre-
tary Stanton, to the Soldiers.

The Buffalo Courier—Upperhead-

is beginning to get its eyes open. The
declarations of the traitor Mahony, that

the Democrats of the Northwest are in

favor of immediate peace, on any terms

is the cause of this. It now declares,

that it is the position of the Northwest

Democracy, there is fresh cause of alarm

for the safety of the Union. So we

think, and the sooner the Courier acts

upon that thought and denounces this

treason of Mahony and his malignants,

the better it will be for all.

BOLDERS and BOLTERS.—The Butternuts

of Indiana are becoming bolder every day

in their treason. At a "Democratic"

meeting held on the 7th inst., at Bloom-

field, Green county, they resolved that

they are not in favor of furnishing up

the present Administration another man, gun

or dollar, for such a hellish, unchristian

cause." They also pronounced the

national currency "a worthless and free-

deemable paper in the similitude of

money."

Gen. McClellan's pocket was picked

in the crowd at the depot in Boston a

tonight ago, of \$200 in money and

some valuable papers. Through the

agency of the detectives the papers were

recovered soon after, but not the money.

THAT'S SO.—The Savannah News says

that the peace propositions made at the

North are "cowardly and ridiculous,"

and those who put them forth know that

the South will not accept peace on any

other terms than unconditional indepen-

dence."

—The rebels have invented a new

name for Gen. Ben Butler. The Rich-

mond Examiner calls him "the Hung Hy-

go." The Chicago Times, a worse rel-

ated paper, if possible, than is published in

Richmond, calls him a "brute."

THE "CANDY" FEVER which raged in

New York seems to have subsided. One

unfortunate night recently appended to

the notices of his marriage, "no friends to

send cards to."

Vallandigham, the traitor, was posted

to deliver a lecture in Baltimore last

Friday evening, but on account of the

feeling of the loyal people against tolera-

tion such a meeting could not be had.

The lecture was not given.

THE NEW DRAFT LAW.

The bill for "Enrolling and calling out

the National Forces, and other pur-

poses" which was reported in the Senate

by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and

passed that body, has been published.

As it has yet to undergo the ordeal of the

House, its provisions may be changed

essentially. We therefore shall not pub-

lish the bill complete until it becomes a law.

The second section of the bill tells who are ex-

empt from performing military duty,

and who are liable to be called up.

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8¢.

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FOR SALE BY

Vanderpoel, Dickson & Co.

No. 2 & 3 Second-street,

Chicago, Weight over of Level

No Check Rods. All friction

sends cards to.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-

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123 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine, ca.

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Kerr A. Darlington and Chas. Schieffer, under the firm name of DARLING & SCHIEFFER, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Kerr A. Darlington, Esq., T. Thompson and Horace Thompson, under the firm name of SCHIEFFER & THOMPSONS.

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Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. H. THOMPSON, HORACE THOMPSON, CHAS. SCHIEFFER.

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SCHIEFFER & THOMPSONS - Stillwater, Minn.

(Successors to Darling & Schieffer.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncounted Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER,

4th Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Trunks, Let-

ter Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot

and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Jan. 21, 1862-4

C. DE MONTREVILLE, M. D.,

DE N T I S T

Office on Third Street, first building West of

St. Paul..... MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Sawyer House, and attend to any dental operations required.

Jan. 12, 1862.

The Messenger.

Saturday, -- February 28, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight." —SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1863.

NUMBER 25

The New Draft Law.

The bill for "Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and other purposes," which was reported in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and passed that body, has been published. As it has yet to undergo the ordeal of the House, its provisions may be changed essentially. We therefore shall not publish that body, until it becomes a law. The second section of the bill tells us that the army shall be increased from the present of the Northwest are in favor of immediate peace on any terms is the cause of this. It now declares, if this is the position of the Northwestern Democracy, there is fresh cause of alarm for the safety of the Union. So we think, and the sooner the *Courier* acts upon that thought and denounces this treason of Mahony and his malcontents, the better it will be for all.

The *Buffalo Courier*—Copperhead—

is beginning to get its eyes open.

The declarations of the traitor Mahony,

that they are not in favor of furnishing the present Administration another man, gun

or dollar, for such a *hellish, unchristian*

crusade!" They also pronounced the national currency a worthless and irredeemable paper in the similitude of money."

McClellan's pocket was picked

in the crowd at the depot in Boston a

morning ago, of \$200 in money and some valuable papers. Through the agency of the detectives the papers were recovered soon after, but not the money.

This is a synopsis of the other sections:

All the able-bodied male citizens, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, constitute the national forces of the United States, and are liable to military duty when called out by the President. The national forces not now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and all twenty and forty-five years of age. The second class embraces all the others, and will not be called into service until after the first class.

For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts—in each of which the President appoints a Provost Marshal and two other persons, nominated by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon; etc.

The work of the Provost Marshal

is to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c.

In each district there is to be a Board of enrollment, which will be composed of three members, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon; etc.

The Board of enrollment is to be

composed of three men, who are to be

selected by the Provost Marshal.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

The Day Begins to Dawn.

The past three months have been months of more anxious solicitude than any others since the first gun was fired upon Sumter. The growing disloyalty in many of the Northern States, which has finally received a check, was a more dangerous element to the Government than the armed enemies in the field. It was feared by many that the poison would be infused into our armies, for such was the treasonable design of the parties who attempted to get up the fire-in-the-hole sentiment. But our soldiers have vindicated their patriotism, and by their firmness and fidelity have well nigh silenced the home-treason which a few months since became bold and defiant. With the exception of a few disloyal men who had worned their way into military offices, our soldiers have proven themselves to be untainted. A few weeks since the volunteers from Illinois and Indiana sent back their unanimous response, in the shape of withering rebukes, to the treasonable resolves of the Legislatures of those States; and now comes the response of Ohio's hundred thousand soldiers, uttering the same noble patriotism. The result is cheering. While it emboldens and encourages all loyal hearts, it dismays and renders harmless those who encourage civil strife among our own people, who would array one section against another, and who would produce a general distrust of the Government. The faction that would degrade and disorganize the army and sell a portion of our States to the conspirators, we repeat, finds no sympathy in the ranks of the volunteers. The leaders of this home raid may gash their teeth in impotent rage, and hurl their abuse upon our Generals, denouncing them, one after another, as "radical, fanatical Abolitionists" who have betrayed their party or principles, but henceforth their open threats and secret plots will be alike harmless.

We believe there are few, if any, Generals left—at least none who have ever shown any determination to whip the rebels—who are now denominated "Abolitionists." Rosecrans, Milroy, Burnside, Butler, Hooker, Sigel, and all the other Generals who went into the war as Democrats, and have been true to their country, are now read out of the party and denominated as "Radicals" and "Abolitionists."

Let the lines be distinctly drawn. When it is clearly demonstrated that in this great struggle there can be but two parties—patriots and traitors, as Douglas said—the danger will be over—the victory more than half attained. It is only by deception and false pretenses that any considerable portion of the people of the Free States can be led into treason. And the stand being taken by the leaders must open the eyes of all not utterly blinded by party prejudice.

The legislation of the past fortnight is another cheering evidence that the dawn approaches. The conscription act will bring every available man, if necessary, into the field. With this prospect in view, the prejudices against arming or working the blacks, will vanish like dew before the morning sun. Men will yield their prejudices to save their own necks or their personal comforts. We say to all, courage! The skies are brightening! The arm of treason will be broken! The plots of treason will come to nought, and our country will yet be saved!

The Reign of Terror.

All accounts from the South show the reign of terror there to be complete. Within the last few days, not less than one thousand Union men from Mississippi and Alabama, who have been hiding in the caves of the mountains, have found their way to our army at Corinth, where they are received and protected. The guerrilla bands, with their blood-hounds, are hunting them down, and shooting them and destroying them like wild beasts. A regiment of these hunted fugitives is now forming at Corinth. Who betide the desperate bandits who have driven them from their homes, and who have fattened their blood-hounds upon the quivering flesh of their daughters! We see no end to these scenes, but in the extermination of these traitors.

"In spite of the denials we repeat," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "that the Committee on the Conduct of the war intend to summon Gen. McClellan again to testify, as before stated."

The Knoxville Register attributes the fact that Bragg has not been driven back to Chattanooga, or Marietta, or Atlanta, to the demoralization of our armies by the influence of the Democratic leaders.

Negro soldiers.

The South Carolina volunteers, being negroes enlisted under the President's orders, have again distinguished themselves for bravery and soldierly conduct. Three companies of them were attacked a few days ago by a greatly superior force of rebel cavalry.

The negroes fought with heroism unsurpassed, and repelled and routed their assailants, killing a number and taking several prisoners. In one instance in which the colored soldiers have been engaged they have come out completely victorious. We do not infer from this that they are better soldiers than white men, but they have double motives to fight. They have not only the hope of a country, but their personal freedom to gain, if they win, but their lives are at stake if they lose.

If they prove themselves worthy soldiers, even prejudice itself will have to give way in time, and they will be allowed to enjoy their liberty, which their valor shall have won while saving the country from the death-stroke of traitors. And they know, to, that if taken with arms in their hands, they will be murdered in cold blood for such is the record of Jeff. Davis, and all the rebel authorities.

There will, therefore, be neither cowards nor traitors in their ranks; and, unless betrayed by their white commanders, there will be no forts or ships, manned by negroes, ever surrendered to the rebels. Can this be the reason of their desperate opposition to their enlistment? If it is not, can anyone assign the true reason?

"I am annoyed," says General Rosecrans, in his letter to the Ohio Legislature, "that anyone can think of peace on any terms. He who entertains this sentiment, is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men." "That," as the New York Times says, "is the talk of a true patriot soldier. It is the right sort of talk for the crisis—the stern, naked truth. The public sentiment of the North will never be what it ought to be until it rises squarely to that pitch.

So far from enduring these vociferations for peace, not a whisper should be tolerated. The brand of infamy should be put by every community upon every member of it with so much disdain to manhood and duty. There can be no peace by granting the independence of the confederacy.

The advocate of peace then virtually labors for the division and dissolution of the Republic, and is therefore a traitor. In giving up the bulwarks of our liberties, rather than defend it to the last extremity, and opening the way for anarchy, with its inevitable sequel of military despotism, he shows himself destined of every quality that belongs to the true freeman. "A traitor to his country, and fit only to be a slave," is the veritable mark which these men should wear; and we are thankful that this honest soldier has set the example in boldly planting it there."

The will of Nicholas Longworth was admitted to Probate on the 17th inst.—He leaves all his property to his widow and children, and not one cent to any charitable object.

His estate is estimated at five or six millions of dollars. He leaves his widow the homestead and an annuity of \$60,000 free from all taxes. The balance is divided between his son, Joseph Longworth, his daughter, Mrs. Flagg, and Mrs. Anderson, and his grandson, John Stettinius.

He gives his faithful colored servant, who has been with him over twenty years, the pitiful sum of \$500. To the children of a deceased sister he gives \$500. The will was executed in 1850, with a codicil in 1862.

From his great wealth, it was supposed that he would have endowed or founded some college, hospital or other public institution, or left legacies to the many benevolent societies in Cincinnati, but he has not. His charitable acts during his life time were few, and were more the result of his eccentricities than of genuine benevolence.

None of the vital features of the Conscription bill are touched in any way by the House amendments. The analysis of the vote by which it passed shows some curious results. Kentucky, which has been more dependent on the national troops for protection, and more clamorous for their aid than any one State, cast nine votes solid against this absolutely necessary measure for keeping up our armies, Casey alone voting for it. Maryland, another Border State, hitherto supposed more lukewarm in our cause than Kentucky, cast her vote solid for the bill. Henry May alone excepted. In opposition to these Maryland patriots, and side by side with Henry May, voted, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Sam. Cox, and our other tory Democrats of the North.

Leading Republican Senators express the hope that they will be able to get the House amendments through the Senate without difficulty.

A Message from Rosecrans.

Gov. Ramsey sent to the Legislature on Friday last a dispatch from General Rosecrans, requesting some action on the part of the Legislature concerning deserters.

The punishment meted out to deserters has been altogether too lenient, and as a consequence severe measures must be resorted to reform the evil. Our dispatches a day or two since stated that thirty deserters from General Hooker's army had been sentenced to be shot, and painful as it may be to execute such a sentence, it is a necessity in order to maintain a proper discipline.

Any legislation that checks this growing evil, will not only be beneficial to the army but also an act of humanity.

The following is a copy of the message and dispatch sent to the Legislature by the Governor:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—The distinguished and gallant officer from whom I yesterday received the enclosed telegram, evidently desired that the important subject to which it relates should immediately be laid before the Legislature.

The hero of Murfreesboro and Luka has a right to command the respectful attention and cordial support of the people whose honor and dearest rights he is so nobly and heroically defending from the assaults of rebels and traitors, and whatever is necessary to the efficiency of his forces employed in that patriotic work.

As I can add nothing to the cogency of your speech, I will afford you great pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature in the enactment of such laws as will tend to repress the enormous and growing evil of desertion, and to brand it with the infamy it deserves.

Respectfully,
ALEX. RAMSEY.

McPherson, Feb. 21.

To Governor Ramsey, St. Paul, Minnesota:

I think it is due to the people of the field as well as those who suffer the bills at home and run the risk of being called out to defend our homes and the national life, that all deserters should be returned to the service of their country. Those who oppose it favor propriety and rectitude, because every man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and enjoys money and violates his oath of allegiance, deserting it a perjur and a rascal and probably a coward.

Why should not the Legislature pass a law disfranchising and disqualifying from every of all deserters, as for other infamous crimes?

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding.

The following is given in the Hartford Courant as part of the speech of W. S. Eaton, a delegate to the Convention which nominated Thomas H. Seymour for Governor:

The doings of this Convention will awaken lively emotions in the North in such bitter contempt as those who talk of "peace" upon any terms short of Southern independence. They resolutions we have adopted will cause a thrill in the hearts of our Southern brethren. Thomas H. Seymour is a man whom the brave men and loyal women of the South love, honor and esteem.

The comparative safety of the North will grasp the Southern rebels, by the throat, strangle it, and invite our brethren at the South to unite with us.

This Eaton has a correct estimate of the doings of this last Hartford Convention.

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Leading Republican Senators express the hope that they will be able to get the House amendments through the Senate without difficulty.

"In spite of the denials we repeat," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "that the Committee on the Conduct of the war intend to summon Gen. McClellan again to testify, as before stated."

The Knoxville Register attributes the fact that Bragg has not been driven

The Traitor's Last Hope.

Every rebel sheet in all the South is filling its columns, almost exclusively, with speeches of northern Democrats, and articles from northern Democratic papers, in proof of their assurance, to their discouraged followers, that the party here is just ready to take up arms to aid the party in the South. They freely admit that if the Democrats of the North do not rise in open insurrection against the Government in sixty days, the rebellion will be crushed. But they profess to have abundant assurance that they will receive the aid of their party friends in the North in time to save them. This is, in fact, their last hope, unless France and England can be induced to strike.

Attempt to Shoot Gen. Banks.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 13th inst., gives the following account of an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Gen. Banks:

We regret to learn that an attempt was made to shoot Major-General Banks.

Gen. Banks, the distinguished and gallant officer from whom I yesterday received the enclosed telegram, evidently desired that the important subject to which it relates should immediately be laid before the Legislature.

The hero of Murfreesboro and Luka has a right to command the respectful attention and cordial support of the people whose honor and dearest rights he is so nobly and heroically defending from the assaults of rebels and traitors, and whatever is necessary to the efficiency of his forces employed in that patriotic work.

As I can add nothing to the cogency of your speech, I will afford you great pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature in the enactment of such laws as will tend to repress the enormous and growing evil of desertion, and to brand it with the infamy it deserves.

Respectfully,
ALEX. RAMSEY.

McPherson, Feb. 21.

To Governor Ramsey, St. Paul, Minnesota:

I think it is due to the people of the field as well as those who suffer the bills at home and run the risk of being called out to defend our homes and the national life, that all deserters should be returned to the service of their country. Those who oppose it favor propriety and rectitude, because every man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and enjoys money and violates his oath of allegiance, deserting it a perjur and a rascal and probably a coward.

Why should not the Legislature pass a law disfranchising and disqualifying from every of all deserters, as for other infamous crimes?

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding.

The following is given in the Hartford Courant as part of the speech of W. S. Eaton, a delegate to the Convention which nominated Thomas H. Seymour for Governor:

The doings of this Convention will awaken lively emotions in the North in such bitter contempt as those who talk of "peace" upon any terms short of Southern independence. They resolutions we have adopted will cause a thrill in the hearts of our Southern brethren. Thomas H. Seymour is a man whom the brave men and loyal women of the South love, honor and esteem.

The comparative safety of the North will grasp the Southern rebels, by the throat, strangle it, and invite our brethren at the South to unite with us.

This Eaton has a correct estimate of the doings of this last Hartford Convention.

The will of Nicholas Longworth was admitted to Probate on the 17th inst.—He leaves all his property to his widow and children, and not one cent to any charitable object.

His estate is estimated at five or six millions of dollars. He leaves his widow the homestead and an annuity of \$60,000 free from all taxes. The balance is divided between his son, Joseph Longworth, his daughter, Mrs. Flagg, and Mrs. Anderson, and his grandson, John Stettinius.

He gives his faithful colored servant, who has been with him over twenty years, the pitiful sum of \$500. To the children of a deceased sister he gives \$500. The will was executed in 1850, with a codicil in 1862.

From his great wealth, it was supposed that he would have endowed or founded some college, hospital or other public institution, or left legacies to the many benevolent societies in Cincinnati, but he has not. His charitable acts during his life time were few, and were more the result of his eccentricities than of genuine benevolence.

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Editorial Announcement.

From the St. Paul Press of the 1st.

We have great satisfaction in announcing that with this issue of our paper the *St. Paul Daily Union* is merged in the *Press*, arrangements having been completed by which Mr. Frederick Driscoll, late Editor of the *Union*, is admitted honoreably to full participation in the management of this journal.

We feel confident that this announcement will give assurance to the patrons of both papers that the course of the *Press* will meet the wishes of the entire Republican party of the State.

The enlarged field of circulation and increased facilities of this arrangement bring, ensure, to the *Press* a still wider influence and higher success than that previously attained—an unexampled in the history of newspaper enterprises.

We are sure, too, that in this hour of greatest need to the faith of our country, the loyal masses will welcome the increased power and advocacy of the Free institutions of our Union, the Unity of the American People.

WM. R. MARSHALL,
FREDERICK DRISCOLL,
JOSEPH A. WHEELOCK.

Confidential.

Aside from the confirmations hereto announced, we find the following list of Minnesotans appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate a few days since:

Payoutmasters, with the rank of Captain—
Edmund E. Adams, Chas. D. Gilligan,
Guy K. Cleaveland.
Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain—
Jonathan E. Mokusiek, J. T. Thornington, A. J. Van Vorhes, Frederick Driscoll, John Whipple, and Arthur H. Mills.

<b

Focal and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EMPLOYMENT [878]
AGENTS WANTED.
We will pay from \$20 to \$70 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Sam George Macomber, Post Office, James, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. 12.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Iron-
Mills in Minnesota.—A partner, with a cash capital of \$100,000, is wanted to engage in the mill-
ing business in one of the best wheat-growing
counties of Minnesota. The location is on the
finest streams in the State. The stream
never fails and never freezes, being fed by
warm springs, and the power abundant for any
purposes. There are two falls—one of ten and
the other of twenty-three feet—the former being
improved with a dam and a small custom
mill with two runs of Burrs. Connected with
the premises are three hundred acres of land
through which the stream runs and has its
source—one hundred of which is the finest
meadow land in the State. The premises are
within one mile of a navigable stream, affording
steam-boat and railroad access to all the
markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the
country. The proprietor desires a partner to
take charge of the active business of the com-
pany, with reference to the construction of a
new mill to meet the growing demands of the
country.

Reference is made to the editor of this pa-
per, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom com-
munications can be addressed for further par-
ticulars.

The weather continues very mild, and
but for a slight snow storm prevailing
this morning, it would pass well for the
opening of our first spring month.

Lieutenant Sinclair, of company B,
First Minnesota, returned home a few
days since on a short furlough. A. C.
McLaughlin, of the same company, hav-
ing been discharged on account of pro-
longed sickness, also returned home last
Saturday.

Hon. Jared Benson, of Anoka, has
been safely bereaved during the past few
weeks. He has lost two of his three
children of diphtheria within this period.
A host of friends throughout the State
will sympathize with him and his ex-
cellent lady.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—Chas. Nichols,
Esq., Post Master at St. Paul, has just
received an additional amount (\$25,000) of
the postage currency. A few more
such imitations will drive home the
floating shin-plasters and give us a uniform
and reliable small change currency. Parties
can secure the postage currency
of Mr. Nichols by remitting greenbacks.

GLAD TO SEE IT.—Stephen C. Miller,
son of Col. Stephen Miller, has been
commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 7th
Regiment. Steve is an old soldier—one
of the Minnesota "Onsters"—and has
earned his promotion. He is an old ty-
pe. The Millers are game. The
father was Lieutenant-Colonel of the
First Minnesota and is now Colonel of
the Seventh. Two of his sons have been
in the army ever since the first call for
troops. A business letter received from
the Colonel incidentally alludes to the
fact that his third and only other son—
not yet seventeen years of age—is about
entering the army to take a hand in the
Indian war now soon to commence.

God bless and protect the father and
three sons!

A MINE OF WEALTH BEING DEVELOPED.—
The ICE BUSINESS OF THE ST. CROIX.—
A mine of wealth is made and dissolv-
ed by the elements between the first of
December and the last of March, each
and every year, on the surface of the
crystal St. Croix. We have long been
surprised that our enterprising citizens
have not gone into the ice business more
extensively, and have frequently urged
the feasibility of such an enterprise. The
certainty of a short crop of ice below has
directed attention to this locality, and
Messrs. Schleicher, Breckler & Co., of
this city and St. Louis, have now deter-
mined to go into the business on an exten-
sive scale. They propose to pack
from five to ten thousand tons, should
the weather continue favorable. They
are now employing about fifty men in
the packing business, and a visit at their
establishment will prove interesting to
any of our citizens. Their packing es-
tablishment is adjacent to their extensive
saw mills, where all the facilities for
packing are convenient. An ice plow is
employed in cutting the ice, which is
24 inches in thickness, the field being on
the shore of the lake adjacent to the pack-
ing houses. The ice, after being cut into
blocks 24x36 inches, is floated through
a sluice to two gangways, where by
horse-power, the blocks of ice are car-
ried up an inclined plane to the packing
houses. Here the ice is trimmed and
closely packed in saw-dust, and will be
repacked on barges and shipped to St.
Louis and other Southern markets.

Another similar enterprise has just
been commenced at the lower levee by
Mr. Nicholas Spannagel, of Illinois
Town, Illinois, who employs some twenty
men, and proposes to pack from fifteen
hundred to two thousand tons of ice for
foreign markets. We trust and believe
they will realize a rich harvest from their
enterprise.

Aside from these establishments, other
parties have been packing large quanti-
ties for home consumption.

MARCH.—Now is the time, in this lati-
tude, to trim fruit trees. A little atten-
tion now with the knife, just before the
sap begins to flow, is worth more than
all the labor that can be bestowed a
month hence. Keep your knife from all
evergreens, however, until June.

LENTHENING DAYS.—Day-light is
becoming perceptibly increased in the
lengthening of the days. From this
time on until the days reach their greatest
length, the increase will be over fifteen
minutes each week. Quite a saving is
in the use of coal oil. Daylight is much the cheapest.

PETTY THIEVING.—We hear of a good
deal of petty thieving going on about
town—besides some thieving which is
not petty—which should place all our
citizens on their guard. A gentleman at
the Sawyer House a week or two since
had three hundred dollars stolen from
his pocket. The house of a widow lady
in the north part of the city, was entered
a few days ago, during the temporary
absence of the family, and thirty dollars
abstracted from a bureau drawer. The
back room of an oyster saloon was enter-
ed a few nights since and half a dozen
cans of oysters were stolen. Our citizens
should watch for the thieves and give
them a warm reception.

HURRY UP.—Captain Newson's
lecture at the Myrtle Street Church on
Friday evening was very well attended,
but not so numerously as it would have
been had the merits of the lecture been
previously known to our citizens. It
ranks high as a literary production, and
those who were present are well qualified
to appreciate it.

The leading points of the lecture were
—That God, having had a purpose in
creating the world; Christ, having had
a purpose in saving the world—man ought
to have a purpose to live in the world;
and the purpose should be to merit the
highest and most exalted character.

Many excellent and forcible illustrations
were added in support of the argu-
ment; while the original and felicitous
manner in which the Captain sustained
himself, not only greatly pleased his
hearers, but carried conviction to every mind.

The lecturer urged the necessity for
individual purpose in every laudable enter-
prise of life; but more particularly for
a fixed purpose on the part of our
Government in the present great strug-
gle for national existence and constitu-
tional liberty. In his extemporaneous
explanation of slavery—the cause of the
war—and his position in behalf of the
Government at the close of his lecture
the Captain was particularly happy and
awakened a responsive chord in the
heart of every loyal hearer.

Captain Newson has within him a
tiny-horse power locomotive, and in his
"Hurry Up" lecture he never fails to
inspire his hearers with something of his
own indomitable, go-ahead spirit. A
vote of thanks was unanimously adopted
by the audience to the lecturer for the
rich entertainment.

RIVER MATTERS.—The arrangements
for the coming season of navigation, by the
Galena, Dredge and Minnesota
Packet Company have been announced
as follows:

"Ivanhoe Light"—Captain Gabbert; Clerk
J. F. Farley.

"Ivanhoe"—Captain N. F. Webb; Clerk
Charles Mather.

"Star Engine"—Captain Mitchell; Clerk
R. C. Gandy.

"Key City"—Captain J. Worden; Clerk
L. W. Eldred.

"Milwaukee"—Captain Holcombe; Clerk
Chas. Coffin.

The Fanny Harris, which sank last
fall between Hastings and Prescott, is
now being raised.

We see it announced that Capt. Gray
has purchased from the proprietors of
the Davidson line the steamer Albany to
run in the St. Croix. If this be true,
the Alien and Albany will form a
little line between Prescott and Taylor
Falls. We understand the Enterprise
will also be continued in the St. Croix
trade.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.—A rever-
sal of a former decision of the Com-
missioner of Internal Revenue has just been
made, which will prove of much inter-
est to lumber dealers. We are per-
mitted to make the following extract from a
letter of the Assessor of this district to
E. W. Duran, Esq., of this city, under
date of Feb. 16th:

"Herewith I enclose you the decision of the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to licens-
ing for sellers of lumber:

"Assessors may assess as dealers those per-
sons who sell commodities from vessels, boats
or barges, or who sell logs and timber in
collection, or who sell logs and timber
collected together with the name of the vessel
employed, &c. Application for license should
be issued in the collection district where the
licensee resides."

S. W. FURBER.

A late number of the La Crosse Re-
publican says, with reference to this sub-
ject—"The Wisconsin Delegation in
Congress has succeeded in obtaining a
modification of the Commissioner's in-
terpretation of the Excise Law, in refer-
ence to selling lumber. It will now be
necessary to have only one license to sell
at different points. The decision of the
Commissioner to that effect will be pub-

lished in a few days. For this modifi-
cation, which relieves Lumbermen from
the necessity of paying for a separate
license at each and every point of sale
between the Pinery and St. Louis, they
are largely indebted to Gen. Melodoo,
who has thus lifted a serious burden
from an important branch of Wisconsin
Commerce.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—Dr.
McCall, formerly of New York, propos-
es delivering a course of scientific, amus-
ing, and instructive lectures in this city,
commencing this evening at Holcombe's
Hall at 7 o'clock. The introductory lec-
ture of the course will be on the subject
of Physiology, illustrated with a French
Atlas.

"The course of lectures will close on
Thursday evening. On Saturday, at 2
o'clock p.m., Mrs. McCall will deliver a
lecture to ladies exclusively; and in the
evening, the Doctor will deliver a lecture
to gentlemen. Thus far the lectures
have been well attended by attentive,
intelligent and appreciative audiences.
The Doctor is a scientific lecturer,
well acquainted with his subject, and pos-
sesses ample means for illustration. He
expects to go next to Stillwater.

The price of admission to the intro-
ductory lecture will be 10 cents—child-
ren under 12 years, 5 cents—merely suf-
ficient to pay expenses. The terms for
the course will be announced this eve-
ning.

EYES RIGHT!

DR. J. A. GILKISON, OCULIST,
Having returned to Stillwater, is now prepared
to treat all cases of eye diseases
encountered in optometry, from acute inflamma-
tion to Catarrh, Amurosis, &c.

Dr. G. having a thorough medical education
and a large and successful practice, has no hesi-
tation to call upon him, either for the eye or any of the
numerous diseases incident to the country.

Thankful for past favors, and by a strict
attention to his profession, he hopes to merit a share
of the future.

No charges for consultation.

For further particulars enquire at the Saw
House, or at the residence of Wm. Zase.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—
The following is hereby given that, by virtue of a
license granted by the Probate Court in and for the
county of Washington and State of Minnesota,
the 12th day of February, 1863, to the executors
of the estate of Washington and State of Minnesota,
the south 24 feet in width, lot number (30) of the
town of Stillwater, as the same was
serviced and plotted by the said executors,
the highest bid on the 15th day of March,
1863, at 10 o'clock a.m., of that day, the
following described real estate situate in
said town of Stillwater, to wit:

The south 24 feet in width, lot number (30) in block number thirty, (30) of the
town of Stillwater, as the same was
serviced and plotted by the said executors,
the highest bid on the 15th day of March,
1863, at 10 o'clock a.m., of that day, the
following described real estate situate in
said town of Stillwater, to wit:

DANIEL MCCLANE.

EXCUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ANN LE ROY,

Executor of the last will and testament of
ANN LE ROY,

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ANN LE ROY,

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The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHEES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published for subscribers for two dollars per year if paid in advance. An additional charge of one dollar will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.
(12 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.
Each square, \$1.00.
Each additional 100 words, \$0.50.
One-fourth column, \$1.00.
One-half column, \$2.00.
One-third column, \$3.00.
One-quarter column, \$4.00.
One-eighth column, \$1.00.
One-twelfth column, 50 cents.
One-twenty-fourth column, 25 cents.
One-twenty-fourth column, 10 cents.
Business cards, lines or less, 1 year, \$4.00.
Business cards, lines or less, 6 months, \$2.00.

Advertisers not satisfied with the copy for a specific issue of this paper will be continued until either or written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment made accordingly.

The cost per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN Holcomb's stone Building,
(top stairs) Main street, Stillwater,
Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and
Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLOUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
A. L. W., Office in Murdoch's Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE IN GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN
street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. M. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE IN THE SECOND FLOOR OF
the building occupied by Proctor & Ross,
Main street, Stillwater, Minn.

E. D. CORNMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE IN Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLY R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
A. L. W., Office in Murdoch's Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, April 8th, 1862.

Howe's Standard Scales,
FOR SALE BY
Vanderpool, Dickeson & Co.,
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street
Chicago. Weigh out of 100 lbs.
Check up. All articles
for sale are guaranteed to be genuine.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Mico, Warenhouse Trucks, etc.
Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF, & CO.,
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Be certain to buy only the genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between

KATES, DARLING & CHAS. SCHIFFER, under the firm name of Darling, Schaffer & Kates, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES SCHIFFER, J. E. THOMPSON and HORACE THOMPSON, under the firm name of SCHIFFER & THOMPSON.

DAVID A. DARLING, CHARLES SCHIFFER.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HORACE THOMPSON, CHARLES SCHIFFER.

Exchange, Banking & Collection

OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS. - St. Paul, Minn.

SCHIFFER & THOMPSON - Stillwater, Minn.

[Successors to Darling & Schaffer.]

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

LEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Best and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Jan. 21, 1862.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.

DENTISTIS T

Office on Third Street, first building West of

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Sawyer House, and attend to any dental operations required.

Jan. 12, 1862.

The Messenger.

Saturday, -- March 7, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal rebels and traitors to fight." — SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Letter from General WILLIS A. GORMAN.

An explicit denial of the charges against him. He has never been engaged directly or indirectly in Cotton Speculations—the milk in the cocoons.

From the St. Paul Press.

TRADE IN U. S. FORESTS, AT HELENA, ARK.

Editor of St. Paul Press:

The enclosed article, including your editorial, I have concluded to notice. It is as follows:

GEN. GORMAN.

One of our Minn. Gen's is getting fat all around the board. One correspondent accuses him of devoting his time to extensive cotton trading, and says he takes care of himself—assumes the countenance of the soldiers in their so-called peace measures. Last Saturday they adopted a series of resolutions indicative of their views. In these they utterly repudiate the idea of an armistice with the rebels in arms, and pronounce the proposition a disgrace to the State and the army. They threaten the copperheads with the vengeance of justly incensed army of Union soldiers.

We have been informed by telegraph and letter that Gen. Gorman made a campaign recently in Arkansas, in the vicinity of Bluffton. The expedition, as we can understand it, was directed to the Government, and a point of view, as there had not been at any one time, had not armed rebels at that place for the past two years. At present, however, known to the general, is left Helena with about 12,000 men to do something—and he accomplished it.

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In this expedition were the 23rd, 28th and 29th Regiments.

It was ordered to go up White River by my superior officers; the boats were chartered and sent out from St. Louis and other points also.

The expedition was made in complete accordance with Gen. McDowell's proposed movement up the Arkansas. Both were a complete success; and the whole was accomplished in a short time in the effort to reduce Vicksburg. Gen. McDowell captured the Post with about five or six thousand prisoners, and all the heavy armament of the fort, and a large amount of other property.

My expedition was completely successful in compelling the enemy to abandon all that part of Arkansas lying west of the Arkansas River: capturing 150 or more prisoners, together with some large guns, two hundred rifled rifles, a great many carbines, and a quantity of small arms, and a quantity of powder, cartridges, and gunpowder.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - March 10, 1863.

Loyalty Goes Up—Gold Goes Down.

Wall street has been set back. Speculation upon the blood of our soldiers and upon the trials of our Government has received a check. As Copperheadism progressed and flourished and strengthened in the North, gold went up to fabulous prices. Now, since Copperheadism is checked and the Government buckling up its lines for renewed and increased action, gold begins to seek its level. As loyalty goes up, gold goes down. Loyalty and Copperheadism are the barometers. Loyalty and Confidence are in the ascendant once more. Thank God and take courage.

The Punishment of Deserters.

The order just promulgated by General Hooker for the execution of thirty deserters from the Federal army, says the *Winona Republican*, is one of the best indications of a return to, or rather the adoption of a vigorous policy and correct system of discipline, that we have had for a long past. It is a lamentable fact that the entire country, from Maine to Minnesota, is now, and has been for many months, swarming with deserters—men who have branded indelibly upon their own foreheads the marks of cowardice and infamy; yet whistling abroad in society with as much assurance as if they were brave and honorable men, faithful in their country's service, and proud to bear her burdens. To such an extent has this evil grown that the country has come to look upon desertion as a matter of course, and the deserter, instead of being treated with the scorn of patriots and the contempt of honorable men and women, is indirectly encouraged in his infamy by the entire absence of rebuke from any source whatever. Indeed, there are those among us who, desiring their country's overthrow, and its sale and transfer to the traitors of the South, quietly conspire to encourage desertion, and to welcome the runaway to their midst as one who will be likely to adopt readily their views and feelings of sympathy with treason, and thus add to the small column of desperate and designing men who have from the beginning of this rebellion sworn to kindle the "fire in the rear" of our loyal armies. And while the deserter has been thus welcomed back and virtually applauded for his desertion, that discipline which has been enforced in camp and in the field has been almost wholly neglected. There has been but little to the rules and practices of the army to restrain the coward or the shirk from deserting his post, even in the hour of extreme danger. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should be to-day, so doubtless there is, judging from numerous and reliable estimates, not less than 50,000 men absent from their regiments, scattered about the country, and destined of all intention ever to return, if they can possibly escape the ordeal of being sent back under a guard of armed men.

This is an evil of appalling magnitude, for which there is but one remedy, viz.: the extreme punishment known to military law. True, it is unpleasant, and even frightful, to contemplate the execution of fellow-beings for, apparently, so trivial an offence as desertion. But desertion is, in reality, one of the greatest crimes known to the military code. From the experience of our own armies we see that it can be carried to such an extent as to endanger to existence of a nation. Every country on the globe has instituted the severest penalties for deserters. In time of peace the deserters subjects himself to corporal punishment more or less severe; in war, death is the extreme penalty. All experience shows the necessity for this rigor—and the calm judgment of mankind approves it.

Gen. Hooker has done well to execute this sound though extreme discipline, even at this late day. Had his predecessors and their fellow commanders in other fields put it into practice at a much earlier period, the army to-day would have been in a much better state of efficiency, less lives would have been sacrificed in combating the enemy, and the country, in all probability, would have been nearer the end of her struggle with traitors.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Office in Washington, up to January 31, were over \$9,000,000, exclusive of receipts from corporations, salaries and stamps.

The officers of the 14th New Hampshire regiment have sent home an earnest appeal for the maintenance of the Government. They say that Northern sympathy with secession is the cause of more discouragement than all the lost battles and fruitless campaigns of the war.

A Voice from the Potomac Army.

We have been favored with the personal of a private letter from a member of the Minnesota First, under date of "Falmouth, Va., Feb. 23," and have taken the liberty of making a few extracts as going to show the feeling of the men in the ranks of that army. The writer is a member of Company C, and is well known to many of our citizens. We make the extracts the more carefully because letter-writers to *secese* journals, and not a few officers in the Potomac army have persistently misrepresented the gallant men in the ranks. In speaking of the condition of the soldiers, the writer well says:

" * * * I see it stated by such men as Vorhees, Richardson and Vandalligham, that the soldiers in the field are tired of the war, and willing to accept peace on any terms, in order to get out of it." I would like to know where they got their information. I am a soldier in the field, and I need but give my views and feelings on the subject to express those of four-fifths of the thinking portion of the Army of the Potomac, and I believe, that the soldiers in the field are tired of the war, and willing to accept peace on any terms, in order to get out of it."

Gen. Henry A. Swift, Senator from Niellet, was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, who now becomes Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Swift has had an extensive experience, and is a gentleman of high and varied attainments. He will fill the position with credit to himself and benefit to the State. Governor Ramsey having been elected to the U.S. Senate during the session just closed, his resignation as Governor is not altogether improbable. In such an event Mr. Swift would become Governor *ad interim*. It would be a rapid advancement, but one by which the State would be far removed.

S. Since writing the above, we learn that Governor Ramsey has left for Washington. Whether he has resigned the Governorship or not, we have not learned. If so, Mr. Swift, within the past week has been Senator, President of the Senate—Lieutenant Governor—and Governor! Swift vengeance upon a private citizen of a few months ago!

The Obstructions at Charleston.

The Port Royal correspondent of the *New York World*, writing under date of the 25th ultimo, states that a late gunboat reconnaissance in the direction of Fort Sumter showed that the rebels had removed their lower tier of guns and put them *en barbeque*, doubtless with the intention of destroying our iron-clads by means of plunging shot. The writer adds, however, that all these manœuvres have been foreseen and others also, to which it would not be proper to refer. Torpedoes, sunken ships, piles, rocks, and all the curious gear used to close harbors will be of little avail. They will disengage, within the next two or three weeks at furthest, that this delay in commencing operations has been very usefully employed by at least one branch of the service; but this is certainly no reason for the delay having occurred. Charleson will fall, it ought to be in our hands at the present moment."

A Test Vote.

In the Ohio House of Representatives, on the 2d inst., the following resolution was passed:

"That while we will not interfere with any impair any right or institution that we have revoluted States, we will not offend the charitable property of religious institutions, from motives of humanity and consequent of their great crimes; but when his sacrifice is necessary for the accomplishment of the foregoing objects, it ought to be made for when the alternative is the overthrow of the Government, or the sacrifice of rebel property, we are unwillingly for the maintenance of the Government and preservation of the Union."

The resolution was carried by a vote of forty-two to seventeen, every Democrat voting against it, thereby declaring that, if the choice is, of necessity, to be made between the existence of the Government and the institution of slavery, they would choose the extinction of the Government that slavery might live; that they hold the life of slavery dearer than the life of the nation. Here is spontaneous dir-eating that ought to satisfy the exactions of the most determined rebel in the Southern Confederacy.

5. The first session shall be held in St. Peter on or before the 1st of April next—and all claims must be presented to the Commissioners on or before the first of September next; only those presented on or before the first of June, after being paid out of the appropriated sums.

6. Twenty-five hundred dollars is appropriated for the services and expenses of the Commissioners; \$10,000 for the expenses of the commission, and \$3 per day for witnesses subpoenaed.

7. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to set apart 80 acres of public lands to each Indian resuer of whites.

Response to the Soldiers.

A large meeting of the loyal citizens of Toledo, Ohio, was held on Tuesday evening last, at which a committee was appointed to draft an address to the soldiers of Ohio in the army, in response to one recently sent from the army to the people. This committee will assure the brave soldiers that the hearts of their neighbors and friends at home still beat in union with their own; for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and that all need aid will be furnished those who have gone to the field of blood to fight the enemies of their common rights. This is an important and timely movement, and we hope to see the example of our Toledo brethren followed in every part of the loyal North.

—Abrahams Meunken, after a short marriage in life with "Orpheus C. Kerr," has returned to the stage, and is now playing "Mazepa," at the Front street Theatre, Baltimore.

—Winchell, the humorist, died in Lafayette, Indiana, on the 18th of February, after a short illness. "Alas! Poor Yorick!" Where are your jibes now? Your gambols? Your songs? Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?"

—Abrahams Meunken, after a short

Resignation of Lieut. Governor Donnelly.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, having been elected a member of the next Congress, sent in his resignation as Lieut. Governor of this State a few days previous to the adjournment of the Legislature. Governor Donnelly's term would not have expired until the first of next January. Governor Donnelly has filled the place just vacated for near four years, and we doubt if a more efficient, impartial and popular officer ever presided over a deliberative body. He will enter upon his new field with the best wishes of the people of the entire State, and with their entire confidence in his continued usefulness.

Hon. Henry A. Swift, Senator from Niellet, was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, who now becomes Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Swift has had an extensive experience, and is a gentleman of high and varied attainments. He will fill the position with credit to himself and benefit to the State. Governor Ramsey having been elected to the U.S. Senate during the session just closed, his resignation as Governor is not altogether improbable. In such an event Mr. Swift would become Governor *ad interim*. It would be a rapid advancement, but one by which the State would be far removed.

Gen. Cochrane's Resignation.

The resignation of Gen. John Cochrane has been accepted by the President for reasons by himself stated. He designs in other fields to continue his support of the war for the Union. The officers of his brigade accompanied him in a body to the cars at Falmouth on his departure. The following is his farewell address:

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Minnesota Legislature adjourned last Friday, after a session of sixty days. One hundred and fifty-four laws, ten memorials, and seventeen joint resolutions were passed. The session was one of the most pleasant and harmonious ever held since we became a State, and it is hoped that the legislation will prove highly advantageous to the Commonwealth.

—Hon. Cyrus Aldrich.

Our retiring member of Congress has just been appointed and confirmed as one of the three Commissioners for the adjustment of damages by the late Indian raid. No better selection could have been made. The other Commissioners are—Albert S. White of Indiana, and Eli R. Chase of Wisconsin. The first session will commence at St. Peter on the 31st inst.

—Hon. George W. McCrary.

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St. Paul Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - March 14, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight." — SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

AN ACT

To provide for the Assessment and Collection of a Poll Tax for State Purposes.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That every white male inhabitant of the legal voters of the State of Minnesota, above the age of twenty years, who is in the service of the United States, shall be liable to a poll tax of one dollar, to be assessed and collected in a manner hereinafter provided, and to be applied to State purposes by special appropriation.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the several Town or City Clerks throughout this State within eighteen days after the annual Town meetings on the first Tuesday in April in the year 1863 and on the first day of January in each succeeding year, to make out an alphabetical list of all persons living in some part of the state subject to this act, and shall file the same in the Town Clerk's office, and shall immediately deliver a certified copy thereof to the Town or City Treasurer.

Sec. 3. The Town or City Treasurer having been qualified under the provisions of law to act as Town or City Treasurer, shall immediately proceed to collect the sum of one dollar, as provided for in section 1 of this act, from each person on his list liable to pay a poll tax, and upon the payment of the same, in current funds or in State war-taxes, shall give a receipt therefor and shall mark the word "paid" opposite his name, and the said Treasurer is hereby enabled to place upon his list from time to time the name of any person not found in said list subject to a poll tax.

Provided, That no person shall be liable to pay a poll tax in more than one town in this State, in any one year under the provisions of this act. *Provided*, also, that no person who shall remove into this State before the first day of June in any year, shall be liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this act for that year.

Sec. 4. The Town or City Treasurers are hereby empowered to collect the poll-tax due from any person liable to pay the same, by distress and sale of any of the personal property belonging to the said person, so to much thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax with costs; and for the purposes herein named, the Town or City Treasurer shall have the same power and he governed by the same laws as is or may be applicable to the collection of taxes upon personal property.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Town or City Treasurer upon the 20th day of June, in the year 1863, and the second Monday of February in each year thereafter to exhibit to the County Treasurer an account of the sum furnished him of persons liable to a poll tax, together with such names as may have been added thereto, and shall at such time pay over to the County Treasurer in current funds or in State Warrants a sum equal to the amount of tax collected as appearing upon said list, less five per cent, upon the same when the amount collected does not exceed two hundred dollars, and three per cent, upon all over two hundred dollars, which may be retained by the Town or City Treasurer as fees for such collection; whereupon the County Treasurer shall give to the Town or City Treasurer a receipt for amount paid him, together with the amount allowed him as percent for collection; such receipt shall be countersigned by the County Auditor, who shall file an exact copy of the same, and shall charge the amount to the County Treasurer. *Provided*, that in case the said Town or City Treasurer shall fail to make his return as herein provided for such return then the Town or City Treasurer shall forfeit one per cent, of his fees for collection for every day he shall neglect to make his return, and shall be liable to a suit for damages.

Sec. 6. The Town or City Treasurer shall at all times keep his accounts to the County Treasurer, make and procure an oath that he has used every means in his power to collect the said poll tax, and that after diligent search he has been unable to find any personal property upon which to distrain for any poll tax remaining unpaid on his list. The said list shall then be filed in the County Auditor's office, who shall inform the State Auditor the number of polls assessed in his county, the number paid, the number remaining unpaid, and the amount allowed as fees for collection.

Sec. 7. The State Auditor shall charge each county with the amount of poll tax assessed credits to the amount paid him, the amount of fees, and the amount uncollected. Any officer failing to perform his duties as provided in this act shall be guilty of misconduct, and liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1863.

—Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Because it is past-ur-age.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1863.

NUMBER 27.

The Detroit Mob.

A depraved Copperhead mob fell upon the colored people of Detroit the other day, and murdered and burned many in their homes, and destroyed by fire the humble dwellings of scores of negro families.

This fiendish outrage on the negroes is not an account of their color, but simply because they happen to be free. The black man is never hated when he is a slave. Let him only be known as the "property" of some Southern aristocrat and he is regarded with respectful deference by the canaille. Not one would think of harming him. He is not odious in their sight when in bondage. His color and race are not considered evil to them. He can travel the streets in peace and safety, whether he is jet black, yellow, or white as themselves. The mobites do not object to dwelling and laboring in the same city where thousands of thousands of "niggers" as in New Orleans — provided they are slaves. If the colored people of Detroit had been chattels, no mob would have assailed him. If any individual among them committed a crime, his alone would be punished. The innocent would not be molested or assassinated.

If the negro of Detroit were ten times as numerous, all black as charcoal, and at the same time were slaves, the rabble would not dream of maltreating them.

Indeed, if it did, the owners would turn them to summary gris, as they do the "poor white trash" in the South whenever the latter happen to injure or molest the precious "nigger property."

But this roasting is hardly necessary, as the rabble rather like "niggers" if they are slaves, and feel no malicious, deadly animosity toward them.

If a black man be free, is he regarded with as evil eye by the ignorant whites?

It is alleged that he takes the bread out of their mouths; that he then competes with them in the labor market and injures them. But, strange to say, they make no such charge when he is a slave. May the reader not conclude his master was not a bad one, and work sixteen hours a day, but no fault is found.

On the contrary, if the "poor white trash" see him idle, they assure you, as they do the "poor white trash" in the South whenever the latter happen to injure or molest the precious "nigger property."

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORNES, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - March 17, 1863.

OUR PAPER TODAY.—We very much regret that our paper merchant failed in supplying us with paper of the proper size for our issue to-day. As will be seen we have been compelled to reduce one column to each page, and that the small margin gives our sheet a bad appearance; but we have succeeded in giving about our usual amount of reading matter. We hope to be all right again before our next issue.

After our paper was partially made up, the Editor was rather summarily called away, and will probably be absent a week or two days.

The Union Demonstration in New York.

This was one of the noblest gatherings that ever honored the city of New York. It was intended to have it presided over by the veteran Scott, but he was suddenly taken ill, but a short time previous to the hour of assembling, and his physician forbade him attempting the duties of the Chair. He expressed his cordial sympathy with the meeting. Mayor Odyke took his place. There were over two hundred Vice Presidents, embracing the very best men in New York of all parties—Copperheads excepted!—A. A. Low, A. T. Stewart, Moses Taylor, Jno. A. King, George Bancroft, James Bowditch, James G. King, Peter Cooper, W. M. Vermilyea, Michael Usheroff, Lloyd Aspinwall, C. Vanderbilt, A. Schill, P. M. Wetmore, Relatin Perit, James L. Noxon, Jonathan Sargent, John A. Stevens, Edward Pierpont, Hamilton Fish, S. Storrs, W. C. H. Wadell, Abram Van Nest, Luther Bradish, Roy Phelps, G. C. Verplanck, Wm. B. Astor, John Jacob Astor, John J. Phelps, S. Knapp, H. G. Stebbins, (just elected to Congress by the Democrats,) Moses H. Grinnell, Murray Hoffman, Wm. R. Aspinwall, and a host of others, equally prominent and respected citizens of New York. The speakers inside were Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Rev. D. Hitchcock, James T. Brady, D. Dudley Field, Judge Charles P. Daly, John Van Buren, Henry J. Raymond. At the outside meeting, James L. Bross, James M. Thompson, Frank Shepherd, Col. Beard, and others. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. The speeches were all admirable in tone, fervent in patriotism, and were all received by the audience with rapturous applause. We doubt not this gathering will exercise great good. During the proceedings, admirable letters were read from Secretary Seward, General Burnside, Admiral Paulding, and other noted men.

Gold in Richmond.

If gold operators, who have been bitten by the recent decline in gold coin, wonder at the sudden change in the market, by which they have been impovisored, what will they say to the ups and downs which are the rule further south? See what the late Richmond papers say:

There has been no extraordinary change in the price of gold since our last report on January, Feb 28, it was sold at \$2.60 and \$2.60, advancing during the day, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached \$3.00 before closing. The price for gold per ounce, is now affected in this manner every day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Various causes for the advance in gold are mentioned, but it is generally agreed that the demand from blockade runners, and foreigners leaving the Confederacy. Bank notes have also advanced, the bankers selling at fifty per cent premium. Sterling exchange is held at \$2.60.

Secret Political Societies.

The following article on secret political societies having particular reference to the dangerous organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle, we find in the Milwaukee News, the leading Democratic journal of Wisconsin, and we commend it to all who may be solicited to join associations of like character in this State:

We trust the Democracy of this State will take prompt and positive steps against all secret societies, and especially those which are proslavery. These societies are being extensively organized throughout the State and it is possible that the unwaried may be induced to join them, unless put upon their guard. The cover of darkness to accomplish their purposes, are necessarily hostile to the national good and public peace. Let them be condemned in public and private, by resolution and speech, and that without stint or qualification.

A New Indian War General.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Register, in noticing the nomination of Hon. J. B. Todd, of Dakota, as a Brigadier General, says:

It is important that the General will have an important command in connection with the operations against the Indians. There are but few men better acquainted with the Indian country, or more conversant with Indian habits and mode of warfare.

If Todd's nomination has been or should be confirmed, of which there appears to be some doubt, we have just the faintest shadow of a suspicion that the "important command in connection with operations against the Indians" above referred to, may be that now held by General Sibley.

A Good Beginning.

The Indianapolis Journal says it has information from the United States District Attorney of Indiana, that a large number of informants have been found by the Grand Jury at the present term against men for writing letters to friends and relatives in the army, exhorting them to desert, and promising them protection from arrest if they shall desert. The letters in nearly all cases, have been put in the hands of the authorities by the soldiers themselves, who show by this manly and honorable course, how little they are affected by the treason of their relatives at home. The trials on these indictments, we presume, will take place at the next term of the United States Court, and then the writers of such letters may find out that encouraging sons and brothers to desert is a bad business.

Have We a Governor?

The telegrams of last Thursday state that on that day Governor Ramsey appeared and took his seat as U. S. Senator. We suppose of course he has resigned, and in that event Lieut. Governor Swift becomes Governor of the State. We presume he will at once enter upon his official duties.

We congratulate Gen. Hooker upon the soundness of this testimonial in his favor. We hope he may have many more heaped upon him, and leave to McClellan the eulogiums of his country's enemies.

AN ACT

To Protect the Owners of Boats, Canoes, Skiffs, Bateaux and Other Small Craft.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota,

Secnos 1. That any person or persons who shall without the consent of the owner or owners, or his or her assigns, or from the officer or officers whom may be left by such owner or owners or other persons in his or her employ, and boat, canoe, skiff, or batteau used in navigating any of the waters of the State, shall be liable to a fine not less than five dollars and cost of prosecution, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court before which he or they shall be convicted. *Provided*, That if the Justices of the Peace or commissioners of justice make any removal made in good faith by the person for the safety and protection of said boats, &c.

Sec. 2. That the Justices of the Peace or commissioners of justice make any removal made in good faith by the person for the safety and protection of said boats, &c.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons who shall be guilty of any of the acts before mentioned, and shall have some part of the School Fund of such county, shall be liable to a fine not less than five dollars and cost of prosecution, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court before which he or they shall be convicted. *Provided*, That if the Justices of the Peace or commissioners of justice make any removal made in good faith by the person for the safety and protection of said boats, &c.

Sec. 4. That all fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the general treasury hereinafter mentioned, and shall have full power and authority to hear, try and determine every charge of such offense and to impose the fine, and order the imprisonment before mentioned.

Sec. 5. That any person or persons who shall be guilty of any of the acts before mentioned, and shall have some part of the School Fund of such county, shall be liable to a fine not less than five dollars and cost of prosecution, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court before which he or they shall be convicted. *Provided*, That if the Justices of the Peace or commissioners of justice make any removal made in good faith by the person for the safety and protection of said boats, &c.

Sec. 6. That the Provost Marshal General, or any other officer or agents of the provost marshal general, shall have full power and authority to hear, try and determine every charge of such offense and to impose the fine, and order the imprisonment before mentioned.

Sec. 7. That any person or persons who shall be guilty of any of the acts before mentioned, and shall have some part of the School Fund of such county, shall be liable to a fine not less than five dollars and cost of prosecution, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court before which he or they shall be convicted. *Provided*, That if the Justices of the Peace or commissioners of justice make any removal made in good faith by the person for the safety and protection of said boats, &c.

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Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EMPLOYMENT! (972)

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Applications sent free. Address East Swedes Mfg. Co., R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. Ig.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—IMMEDIATE TO MILLETS.—A partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000, is wanted to engage in one of the best wheat-growing countries of Minnesota. The location is on one of the finest streams in the State. The stream never fails and never freezes, being fed by warm springs, and the power abundant for any purposes. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being improved with a dam and a small custom mill with two run of Burrs. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, affording steamboat and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with reference to the construction of a new mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

FOR RENT.—A store room on Main street, opposite the Lake House, will be for rent on the first of April. Location good. Apply to Charles Sundretzky.

The attention of Tobacconists is called to the advertisement of Peter Lorillard, of New York, one of the most extensive manufacturers and dealers in snuffs and tobacco in the country. Send and get a circular of prices.

THE UNION VOCALISTS.—This troupe gave an entertainment last Wednesday evening. Perhaps the expectations of our citizens were raised too high, from the very flattering reputation that preceded them, as we have heard a great variety of criticisms upon their performance. As a whole, however, we believe that very general satisfaction was given. There was certainly some very fine voices among the troupe, and all that is necessary to ensure a high reputation for the Union Vocalists is a little more cultivation and care in execution. Their pieces were well selected and we hope they will make our city another professed visit.

GOOD BYE, SHINPLASTERS!—We understand that a large number of our business men have entered into an arrangement that after to-morrow, (the 18th,) they will neither receive or pay out any of the innumerable shinplasters now about. The object is to introduce and keep in circulation the postage-money. While our citizens entertain the fullest confidence in the liability of the parties in this place who have issued this class of currency, they will make no distinction in the taboos arrangement. All will alike be ruled out; and all will alike have with gratification the substitution of the yellow backs.

ACCIDENTS.—A little son of Rev. J. H. Croft, of Baytown, while at play with other school boys a few days ago was thrown with such violence upon the ground as to break a thigh bone. He is about 8 years of age.

While a party of boys were sliding down hill near the mill of Hersey, Staples & Co., a few evenings since, a son of Dennis Wholey was thrown from the sled and received a compound fracture of one of his thigh bones. Another lad, a brother of the one receiving the broken limb, was also severely injured at the same time. They were each attended by Dr. Noyes, who reports them doing well.

PERSONAL.—Mahlon Black, formerly of our city, has been promoted to the second Lieutenant in Capt. Russell's company, Boardman's sharp-shooters. We salute you, Lieutenant, with a low bow.

Lieut. Wm. McKeithan, now Quartermaster of the Indian Department at Fort Snelling, has been spending a few days in town.

Lieut. F. H. Pratt, of the 7th regiment, formerly editor of the Taylor Falls Reporter, made a short call a day or two since. Lieut. Pratt has been seriously ill for some time and was on his return to his company now stationed at Mankato.

Bishop Whipple preached two sermons at the Episcopal church last Sabbath. The Bishop is making his annual visitations to the various churches of his charge.

No furloughs will be granted in this Department after this date, a large number of our soldiers have been home on short visits during the past week.

Quite a number of our merchants will leave for the East during the present week to make their Spring purchases.

Corporal Geo. A. Oliver, of Lakeland, member of company B, First Minnesota, is home on sick furlough. Corporal Oliver was wounded at Antietam, and has not yet fully recovered.

Death of John W. Carli.

Mr. John W. Carli, of the firm of Carli & Co., Druggists of this place, died last Thursday evening after struggling with a pulmonary difficulty of several years standing. Mr. Carli was a young man of twenty-two years, and was one of the few of that age who could date his birth so far back in this place. He was a young man of fine business attainments, and was universally beloved by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. Possessed of a quiet and retiring disposition, his associations were confined principally to his business acquaintances and the family and immediate social relations of life; and in these, alone, his true worth was only known and appreciated.

Mr. Carli had been afflicted for some four years with a pulmonary difficulty, induced by too close attention to business, and up to a few days ago had entertained strong hopes of recovery. He was interred in our city cemetery last Saturday—his funeral being attended by a large number of citizens.

The death of this member of the firm will in no way interrupt the business of the firm, or of Peter, Jr., Butler connected with the firm of Carli & Co., P. Jr., Butler having heretofore been the active member of the Company.

A SONG FOR THE SKATERS.—John Birmingham's "Tread light, for my heart is under your feet, love," has been metamorphosed to suit the skating season. The original is more than equaled by a lover who goes skating on his lady's heart. How many appreciate the sentiment if they do not give it expression in song as they go whirling over the ice:

"Her heart is like a frozen lake,
Once bright and clear I saw;
Oh, back to me my spirit mate;
And take me by the hand;
And lead me to your loving seat, the way
To where the ice is thin,
That shall break beneath my feet
And let a lover in."

That ought to melt the most frozen heart.

STRONG RECOMMENDATION.—The manufacturers and vendors of quack medicines are well taken off in the following testimonial. One of these manufacturers recently wrote a letter to a friend asking him for a strong endorsement of a new balsam he was getting out. The reply is the following:

"DEAR Sir—The land comprising this farm has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get a living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them elsewhere; but bearing of your balsam, I put some on a corner of a ten acre lot, surrounded by a rail fence; and in the morning I found that the rods had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into fine splinters, and the fence was all gone. I am sure that your balsam will be a great success."

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1862.

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NEW GOODS ARE COMING!

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN, ALSO
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGSTailor's Trimmings,
SATINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS.

Merchant Tailoring

HAVING ENGAGED EXPERIENCED
AND SKILLED WORKMEN, I CAN MAKE TO ORDER
ON SHORT NOTICE, A GOOD STYLE AND TASTE,
AND WILL WARRANT ALL MY WORK.

TERMS—CASH.

Thankful to the liberal patronage bestowed
upon me by the public of Stillwater and the vicinity, I
have made up my mind to go to the public of Still-
water and record it at 4 o'clock p.m. on the
16th day of September A.D. 1857, as a mortgage
on pages 222, 223 and 224, in book M of
mortgages, in the name of George W. Thompson,
as my agent for the time, Territories of the State
of Minnesota, and also recorded at 2 o'clock p.m.
on the 6th day of October, A.D. 1857, as a
mortgage, on pages 743 and 746 of book C of
mortgages, in the name of George W. Thompson,
in Washington county, in the then Territory, now State
of Minnesota, and by whom died Silas S. Gale
granted, sold and conveyed in mortgage
unto Edward J. Schlenk, his heirs and assigns
the same in aid of cities and State, and
described as follows, viz:MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has
been made in the payment of a certain sum of \$2389.90
on the 1st day of September, A.D. 1857, for the public of Still-
water and record it at 4 o'clock p.m. on the
16th day of September A.D. 1857, as a mortgage
on pages 222, 223 and 224, in book M of
mortgages, in the name of George W. Thompson,
as my agent for the time, Territories of the State
of Minnesota, and also recorded at 2 o'clock p.m.
on the 6th day of October, A.D. 1857, as a
mortgage, on pages 743 and 746 of book C of
mortgages, in the name of George W. Thompson,
in Washington county, in the then Territory, now State
of Minnesota, and by whom died Silas S. Gale
granted, sold and conveyed in mortgage
unto Edward J. Schlenk, his heirs and assigns
the same in aid of cities and State, and
described as follows, viz:The undivided half of the south-west quarter
of section No. 30, north of town No. 29, west,
comprising one-half acre, the undivided one-fourth
part of the west, one-fourth of the northwest, one-fourth
of section No. 30, north of town No. 29, west,
and one-half acre, one-half acre, two acres, all
the above lying in the town of Ramsey
and State aforesaid; also the east half of the
northeast quarter of section No. 8, in town-
ship No. 29, north of town No. 29, west, and being
in Washington county, and said State,
to secure the sum of \$2389.90
one year after the date of said deed, with interest
at the rate of six per cent., and to pay the same
amount. And when there is claimed to
be due upon said mortgage at the date of this
notice the sum of \$3,035.13, for the recovery of
the whole or any part of which no suit or
process has been filed, and no notice given
thereof, notice is given that by virtue of
a power of sale in said mortgage contained,
and agreeably to the terms in said case provided,
said mortgage is to be sold at public vendue
on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1863,at the front door of the Sawyer House in the
city of Stillwater, in Washington county and
said State to satisfy the amount due upon
said mortgage and the sum of \$30.37 taxes
paid by the mortgagor and disbursements of
said mortgage.ELIZABETH GALE, Mortgagee
BRIDES & WARREN, Atty for Mortgagee,
Dated at Stillwater, the 24th day of February
A.D. 1853.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—John Reche.

Name of Mortgagor—Henry E. Seymour.

Date of Mortgage—November 14, A.D. 1860.

When and where recorded—Office of Regis-
ter of Deeds, Stillwater, on the 14th day of November
A.D. 1860, at 4 o'clock p.m. in book E of mortgages,
page 353 and 354.Description of premises—The said land
is situated in the conditions of a certain in-
dentity of mortgage executed and delivered by
William H. Oliver and May H. Oliver, wife,
of Washington County, Minnesota, as mortgagors
to John Oliver, Sr., being in the same amount as
mortgage, when mortgage bears date the 25th
of January A.D. 1858, and was duly re-
corded in the office of the Register of Deeds in
Washington County, Minnesota, on the 25th day of January
A.D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A.M., in book
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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHEES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, March 24, 1863.

This Morning's News.

We have cheering news from the Lower Mississippi. Admiral Farragut has passed Port Hudson with his entire fleet. He ran by on the night of the 14th, losing only a single vessel, which ran aground and was destroyed. Banks with his army was within five miles of the enemy's fortifications on the 16th, and before this time the rebel stronghold is probably in our possession either by a surrender or evacuation. This is the reverse in the South-west, spoken of by the Richmond papers, and the news "which created a sensation in the rebel Congress."

The rebel army on the Rappahannock is falling back to defenses near Richmond. This is an open confession of weakness which Hooker will be likely to use to advantage.

Our forces under Col. Hall of the 105th Ohio, 1400 strong, were attacked at Millerton, Tenn., 15 miles northeast of Murfreesboro, by the rebels under command of the notorious John Morgan. Morgan's forces were defeated with a loss of 40 killed, 150 wounded and 120 prisoners.

Our dispatches throughout are of more than ordinary interest this morning, and will cheer and encourage all loyal men.

The Detroit Riot.

It seems, that after all the cruelties, murders and burnings which were perpetrated by the blood-thirsty Copperheads of Detroit, upon the innocent and unfounding negro population, in revenge for an outrage upon an orphan girl—committed by a man whom they supposed to be possessed of about an eighth negro blood—it is found after all that the miserable wretch, Faulkner, is a wretched Spanish Indian, a miserable rum-seller, and a member of that abject, crawling, slimy breed, known as Copperheads, and has always voted the Democratic ticket, straight. The Chicago Tribune, in commenting upon this most disgraceful of all mobs, uses some strong language, but deserved: "We are glad for the sake of the negro, to put this damning fact on record; and the rebel press, which howls so triumphantly over the crime when they imagined, or professed to imagine, that it was committed by a negro, may now chew the bitter end of this disappointment at leisure, and make as many ugly faces over it as they may see fit."

They doubtless thought it a fine opportunity to rake the Republican party fore and aft, as the sailors have it, because this party is the mainstay of the freedom of the Republic, is the natural friend and defender of all men; and as such, they tried hard to make out a true bill against it, and shoulder it with the responsibility, not only of Faulkner's guilt, but of the crimes of the race. They proved too much, however, as the sequel shows, to their humiliation and cost. Sause that is good for the goose, is good also for the gander, and if the Republicans are responsible for the black man's misdeeds, the Copperheads are equally responsible for those of their own party. They will not make much capital, therefore, out of the Detroit affair, notwithstanding the galvanic efforts which they made to secure it. All they said and did against the Republicans on this memorable occasion, rebounds with terrible force and power up themselves, and is a trifling part of the retribution which is in store for them.

We are not surprised that a Copperhead should commit a crime for he is exhortated to break the laws, every day in the week, by the newspaper organs whose music it delighted him to hear; and therefore we are not in any way taken aback by the intelligence that Faulkner was a Copperhead. It is persons of his stamp and party who pollute the records of the police, and whose names are bandied through the press all over the land as infamies! Where one negro is convicted of a criminal offence, there are a hundred of the Copperhead species, which, ethnologically speaking, includes all the loafers which infest the slums and sewers of social life."

Cure for Diphtheria.—There are so many remedies for diphtheria extant that the public have but little faith in any of them. But the following, which we clip from exchange, may be worth reading and remembering:

A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria, says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live owl within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into his mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple and should be tried whenever circumstances may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

Gen. McDowell.

It affords us unqualified pleasure to announce the fact that the testimony given before the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell fully exonerates that officer from all the charges that malicious tongues had babbled against him. The court find him censurable for only one trifling indiscretion which an accident converted into an error, and which the court acknowledged to have been committed rather through an excess than a lack of zeal. They, however bear ample and emphatic testimony to his possession of that spirit of strict subordination and that faithfulness in obeying his orders which is the highest of all military virtues.

This court, as will be remembered, was ordered at the most earnest solicitation of Gen. McDowell himself, and has been conducted in the most thorough and impartial manner.

A humorous correspondent of the Prescott Journal, a member of the 30th Wisconsin, has been having a sorrowful experience with the measles, and in a communication to that paper he thus discourses:

Measles, though it be the Camp Randall disease, is an exceedingly uncommon disease. Brain fever now is an astorotical ailment. A man perishes of the brain fever; "is well"; his friends are grieved; his obituary reads well; they mournfully mention his demise. "He died of brain fever," but measles—ugh! What consolation has a man who dies of measles? None, my boy—"nary dier." Fevi, nati, vicini! I have met the measles, and I am theirs. I am a victim. My mouth, even now, distinguishes not faintly the taste, yes, the flavor of egg-nog, from that of poor whiskey. I resort to the best of all means to cure myself. I have a bottle of brandy, a glass of whisky, a cigar, a pipe, and a revolver. The landlord soon made his appearance, and stopped a little to the front of Mr. White. The man who during this time stood apparently with clenched fists, and drawn up to his full height, sprang toward his opponent who dodged into the landlord's room. There he lay, half and two children were sleeping in a scuffle ensued between the landlord and the stranger, and it being dark Mr. White passed out and gave the alarm. Mr. White then stepped back a few paces and knocked at the landlord's door. The landlord soon made his appearance, and stopped a little to the front of Mr. White. The man who during this time stood apparently with clenched fists, and drawn up to his full height, sprang toward his opponent who dodged into the landlord's room. There he lay, half and two children were sleeping in a scuffle ensued between the landlord and the stranger, and it being dark Mr. White passed out and gave the alarm. Mr. White then stepped back a few paces and knocked at the landlord's door. The landlord soon made his appearance, and stopped a little to the front of Mr. White. The man who during this time stood apparently with clenched fists, and drawn up to his full height, sprang toward his opponent who dodged into the landlord's room. 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Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

935.] **EMPLOYMENT:** [1875.]
AGENTS WANTED:
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and no expenses, to active Agents, or give Agents, for the sale of our articles, like those of the famous *Magnus Company*, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milw., Ohio. 14.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Investment to MILW.—A partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000, is wanted to engage in the milling business in one of the best wheat-growing counties of Minnesota. The location is on the finest streams in the State. The stream never fails and never freezes, being fed by warm springs, and the power abundant for any purposes. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being improved with a dam and a small custom mill with two runs of burrs. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, affording steamboat and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with reference to the construction of a mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

Captain T. M. Newson, recently confirmed as a Commissary, is ordered to Milwaukee, and left for that place yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—Mayor Delano, was seriously injured on Sunday afternoon, by accidentally falling through the tressel-work of the St. Paul and Pacific Rail road near the Levee in St. Paul.

DISTRICT COURT.—A session of the District Court commences in Hastings to-day, Judge McMillan presiding. It is expected that the term will be a short one.

Captain Louis Muller, company E, First Minnesota, returned home a few days since on a short furlough. Captain Muller was Orderly Sergeant of company B, at its organization, and from a Lieutenantcy in that company was chosen Captain of company E, which position he now holds. He leaves for his regiment to-morrow.

WIFE BEATING.—An Irishman living in the upper part of the city, went home to his anxious wife and family a few days since, with an unusual amount of forty-red whiskey inside his jacket, and proceeded to "minister" to the partner of his bosom—a sound drubbing—was arrested therfor, and after a trial on Saturday before Justice Murdick, was sent to jail for thirty days.

GERMAN RELIGIOUS MEETING.—We are informed to announce that Mr. F. Kiegenbaum, of Woodbury in this county, will preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, on Sunday next, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The discourse will be delivered in the German language, and all the German friends are cordially invited to attend.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—A young lad named Alfred Smith, son of a widow lady living in the lower part of the city, has been laid up during the greater part of the winter with a very painful disease of the knee joint. On his first attempt at going out, a few days since, one of his crutches slipped, and he fell with such force upon the frozen ground as to break his leg above the knee, and very near to the diseased joint. The surgeon is fearful that amputation will be necessary.

THE ICE BUSINESS.—The ice season has nearly closed. The two prime ice establishments in our city have filled their buildings and closed them up. The building of Messrs. Schlesberg, Becker & Co., erected on the shore of the lake near their mill, is an immense structure, the extreme length being 254 feet, and the average width about 75 feet. The estimated amount of ice stored within it is about 50,000 tons.

Another smaller establishment, just below the warehouse of D. W. Armstrong & Co., stands the warehouse of D. W. Armstrong & Co.,

THE RIVER OPEN TO LAKE PEPIN.—A dispatch was received from Read's Landing on Saturday last by Burbank & Co., at St. Paul, stating that the steamer Keokuk had reached the foot of the Lake at 11 o'clock on that day, having left La Crosse on the arrival of the eastern train the evening previous. Burbank's coaches will henceforth run only to Read's Landing. We learn that the Keokuk intends for the present to make daily trips from Read's Landing, leaving that point at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Red Wing papers of the 20th inst., predict confidently the arrival of boats through the lake within ten days.

A COMMON ALTERNATIVE.
"Boy, what's to be done with the window, dear Jack?"
Quoth Jack—"I know little of carpenter craft;
But I think my dear wife will have to go through
The very same process the rest of us do.
That is—you must 'fix' or submit to the draft."

The Cincinnati Commercial, calls Stedman's Brigade, in which is the Second Minnesota—"the bully brigade of the Army of the Cumberland."

Patriotic Words from a Soldier.

The subjoined extract is from a letter written by a young man in Davidson's Battery, of Peoria Ill., to a widowed sister, Mrs. Balfour, residing in Lake county in that State. Mr. Balour was a Lieutenant in the 45th Illinois regiment, and was wounded at Fort Donelson, and at Pittsburg Landing, where he lost an arm, and died soon after from the effects of his wound. Lieutenant Hinman has two sisters residing in this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and acquitted himself like a true soldier.

The patriotic sentiments he expresses are such as are daily coming from our soldiers in the field, and worthy of the most exalted patriotism.

HERKIMER, Ark., Jan. 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SISTER.—We are still here, and I hasten to answer it. I am glad to hear you are in good health, and hope you have become resuscitated to your great affliction. Could the hand of sympathy wipe away the tears of affliction, a brother's hand should not be wanted to perform that office. Let the thought that your husband died in a good cause—in defending his adopted country against the assaults of maddened traitors, a country as dear to him as though he had been born upon its soil, let all this console you for the great loss you have sustained. We all know that he had many friends, and that he was worthy of them and that he was a brave and gallant soldier none will doubt. There are but few families in the land in which this war will not bring grief and mourning, the sad result of war, and especially of such a war as this.

Let us hope that this winter will put an end to the terrible strife, and that this wicked rebellion will be put down, the constitutional power of our Government again reinstated, and the angel of peace again smiling over a happy and prosperous country.

I see that some of the Northern papers are discussing the expediency of a compromise. It cannot be possible that our Government has become so weak, or our public men so stupid as to consent for a moment to peace with traitors with arms in their hands. Compromise means, if it means anything at all, that the Government should give up its constitutional right of suppressing rebellion and enforcing the laws.

I do not believe that the people of the North are willing to do this and I know that the soldiers in the field would not demand it. Nor can it safely be done, for all the countless blessings of freedom would pass away and the American Republic become a byword and reproach; nor, it would be a disgrace such as no people ever suffered and such as no true American can wish.

Write me soon, and direct as above.

From your affectionate brother,

R. W. HINMAN.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—On Thursday night, the 19th, we had quite a snow storm, which, coming as it did, after so much fine weather, we were faint to believe might pass for the equinoctial storm, inasmuch as the two succeeding days were unusually pleasant and balmy.

Saturday, the 21st, being warm and altogether spring-like. But during the night of the 21st a most terrific thunder storm arose—the very first thunder storm of the season—and for the unfortunate circumstance of its occurring in the night, who doubtless have been as largely attended as the eclipse. The storm raged with great violence through the greater part of the night, and brought forcibly to mind the beautiful words with which Byron describes a storm in the Alps:

Oh night,
And storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong!
Yet lovely in your strength as is the light
Of a dark eye in woman.

PROSPECT OF EARLY SPRING.—The weather, with the exception of a few storms of short duration, has, for several weeks, been warm and sunny. The ice in the lake is fast becoming rotten, and the crossing rather unsafe on account of the rising of the water, causing a dangerous open space along the shore. At the head of the lake long stretches of dark water are seen, which are daily extending their briers, and making rapid inroads upon the ice. Everything indicates the near approach of welcome spring, and the early opening of navigation.

SOME THINGS WE HAVE NOTICED.—

We were forcibly struck on reading in an exchange the other day, a few paragraphs under the heading, "A Few Queer Things," which is, in a peculiar style, embody much cutting truth. No doubt our readers meet every day such deplorable characters as are so graphically described in the following. The writer says:

We know jazz, shifties, thieving devils who never paid a dollar in their lives, who are howling twelve out of twenty-four hours about "enormous taxes" we are burdened with."

We know men, the seats of whose pantaloons display the flag of distress at half-mast, who could not buy a toe-nail of a nigger if abedded slaves were selling at a dollar a dozen, who fly into a passion if they hear of an "attack upon slave property."

We know men who never did a day's work in their lives—saw when borrowing or stealing was impossible—who are howling like wolves aginst "niggers coming to Minnesota to compete with poor white labor."

We know men who never had an entire dollar in their lives, spend hours in discussing the dangers of a paper currency.

—The Woods—Fernando and Ben—

having gone out of the world, the world now "goes into" the Woods with a will.

—The Cincinnati Commercial, calls

Stedman's Brigade, in which is the Second Minnesota—"the bully brigade of the Army of the Cumberland."

WANTED.—Wentworth, the long-hair ed printer, advertises in the St. Paul papers for a situation—something permanent, honorable, light and lucrative, like sawing wood, turning grind-stone, or the like. His associates in amissable terms that he entertains such a deep-rooted and constitutional aversion to preaching the gospel, selling whiskey, or editing an abolition paper, that it will be perfectly idle and vain for applicants to ask him to do anything of the kind. The St. Paul Press, besides publishing his card, gives him the following puff.

The beautiful specimen need not be at all fearful about being solicited to do either, even to sell whiskey. In this country qualifications are generally required for any post. Any man whose brains are located in the wrong part of his body, would hardly be bothered by applicants close to him.

—A PRAYER TO SUPPLY IMMEDIATE WANT.—An exchange tells the following simple story of a little child kneeling by his bed to pray, as he retired for the night. He said:

"Dear Heavenly Father, please don't let the large cow kick me, nor the horse kick me; and don't let me run away outside the gate when mother tells me not to."

A letter was mailed at the Post Office in Minneapolis a short time since bearing the following superscription:

This letter is written on the back of a post card. The United States Post Office has the hindquarters of the animal.

To Bedford, Indiana, a once glorious State, which voted for Lincoln and Hamlin of late, but was once of "Snakes," was truthfully said.

But now its Legislator is still Copperhead."

Let him be beaten.

The money-lender:

Give it to Dunbar; he is about it;

Not, let Kelly, his partner take it out.

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But now its Legislator is still Copperhead."

Let him be beaten.

The money-lender:

Give it to Dunbar; he is about it;

Not, let Kelly, his partner take it out.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, March 31, 1863.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Government service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must remit immediately. The Messenger will continue as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be adjusted at once. This call is imperative.

A Brief Visit to Milwaukee.

Most of our home readers have enjoyed summer trips down the Mississippi by steam. Those of them who have not endured a spring overland trip, have neglected their traveling education. We have heard much of the danger and hardships of an overland trip to La Crosse in the early spring—just as the frost is disappearing, when mud is sixty fathoms deep, streams swollen, and bridges washed away—but we never had any conception of the reality until a few days ago when compelled to undertake the journey. With good sleighing, Burbank's admirably conducted line of stages usually make La Crosse in from twenty-eight to thirty hours. On our recent journey down, we were three days and three nights in making La Crosse. We will not attempt to describe the journey, lest we might discourage others whose business may make the trip an imperative necessity. We yet feel, however, as if we had been run through forty threshing machines. We were informed that at no other corresponding season since the organization of our State has there been so many passengers, or so large an amount of express goods on the road—indicating a better business for Minnesota than for many years past. Messrs. Burbank & Co., however, through their personal supervision and that of their attentive agents and messengers, render the journey quite tolerable, and in many respects safe and pleasant. Men possessed of less enterprise and foresight than they should never attempt such a gigantic undertaking. They are the right men in the right place, and they richly merit the great success with which they have met in all their enterprises.

MILWAUKEE

Was enshrouded in a sea of rain, fog and mud during our sojourn there, rendering everything blue and disagreeable. Had this been our first visit to this gem of a city, our impressions would have indeed been unfavorable. Notwithstanding the weather, business was quite active. We were assured by business men that the trade of Milwaukee would exceed by one-fourth the business of any previous year. Manufacturing is on the increase, while a large and profitable wholesale business is being built up. Milwaukee is becoming a formidable rival of Chicago, while much of the western trade which formerly went to New York is now being divided between these two western emporiums. With her lake and railroad facilities, Milwaukee has a promising future here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

The headquarters of this military department are now at Milwaukee—that point being nearly equidistant between the anticipated Indian troubles in western Minnesota and the Upper Missouri. We had the pleasure of frequent interviews with Maj. General Pope, in command of this department, and we feel authorized in assuring our citizens that he fully comprehends the magnitude of our Indian troubles, and that his military plans will lead to a speedy termination of our unfortunate difficulties. Possessed of military genius unsurpassed by any officer in the field, Gen. Pope brings to his assistance an experience of twelve years on the western plains, and an acquaintance with the geography and topography of the west, and a familiarity with Indian character, enjoyed by few, if any, of our Generals—rendering him peculiarly fitted for the work before him. We feel authorized in assuring our citizens that Gen. Pope does not anticipate serious difficulty with the Indians in Minnesota—that the fighting will be on the Mississoula river. While this is his view, however, he will not leave Minnesota unprotected. A strong force will be retained on our frontier for the protection of our citizens and to follow up and chastise the Indians as soon as the campaign can be commenced.

Lieut. Col. T. C. H. Smith, chief of Gen. Pope's staff, well known to many of the citizens of our State, has recently been appointed and confirmed a Brigadier General. He wears his well-earned honors very gracefully.

Want of space cuts off a sketch of our return trip and many incidents connected therewith.

INDIGENT COPPERHEADS.—A clergyman at Constantine, Michigan, has raised the ire of the Copperheads by urging young men to "start right, to be better, and to make their feelings better, and to be men who cast their lot on the side of justice and humanity." The Tories, before he might as well have told them to go become Republicans at once.

Terrible Disaster at Hastings.

The St. Paul *Press* of Saturday contains quite full particulars of a distressing accident at Hastings on last Friday morning, of which we had painful and conflicting rumors during the evening of that day. We copy from the *Press* account:

One of Burbank's coaches from La Crosse which was due here Thursday evening, having been delayed upon the trip, did not reach Hastings until about three o'clock yesterday morning. About the time the coach was being put upon the ferry boat at that place the accident occurred. The boat lay backed up to the shore, with ropes from each side fastened to rocks upon the bank.—After the horses and forward wheels had reached the boat in safety, the hind wheels struck the end with sufficient force to loosen one of the ropes from an icy rock to which it was fastened, causing the boat to swing out into the river with the couch containing six passengers hanging over the end. The coupling pin coming out precipitated all but the forward wheels backward into the river.—The water at this place is said to be twenty feet deep, and the horror of six men, shut into a coach, being precipitated into it at such a depth when everything was supposed to be dry beyond is beyond description.

The names of the passengers were Peter Black, of Trout River, Franklin county, New York; Matthew McLane, of Stillwater; Major Wm. J. Cullen, of St. Paul; — Morrison, of Minneapolis; Chas. W. Savage, of Brooklyn, Hennepin county, and Hiram Carriel of New Hampshire, two of whom, Messrs. Black and McLane, were drowned.

Hiram Carriel, a member of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, was one of the first to escape from the coach. He was sitting on the back seat at the time, but, springing forward, succeeded in opening the door of the side that was upon the water. The coach was lying upon its side (the water) failing in which he managed to make his exit through the upper part of the door, and reached the shore, when at that time was close at hand. Mr. Cullen was on his way to St. Paul to report to Gen. Sibley, having been paroled at Savage Station last summer.

Savage and Morrison burst through the canvas on each side of the door and reached the shore in safety.

Mr. Morrison is a son of D. Morrison of Minneapolis, and a nephew of Assessor Morrison of this District.

Mr. Savage is a soldier who has been discharged owing to wounds received in the service. He was a member of Co. D, First Minnesota. While making his escape, he injured his wounded foot so甚 that an extent as to compel his return to the station.

Major Cullen, of this city, who is well known throughout the State, had the most narrow escape of any of the party. As soon as Cullen passed through the upper part of the door, Major Cullen thrust his head through the aperture, but being a larger man, was unable to extricate his body from the coach.

The driver, named William Roe, had jumped upon the boat when the coach first fell into the water, but immediately leaped into the water and swam to the assistance of the passengers. Seizing Major Cullen, he was enabled to keep him above water, and relieved of the weight of the three men we have mentioned as having participated themselves soon after the accident occurred, the couch floated down the river.

Finding that the coach was sinking, and that his weight would drown the Major, Roe struck out for shore, which he reached, notwithstanding he was encased in a heavy buffalo overcoat. After dinner the tables were cleared and the pavilion prepared for a grand ball in the evening. Some twenty young ladies had accompanied the bride from Washington, and this number was increased by the presence of a number of the wives of officers who are visiting their husbands in camp, making a fine collection of youth and beauty as has ever been witnessed in this part of the Old Dominion.

During the evening there was quite a display of fireworks, including a number of rockets, the size of which must have puzzled the rebels amazingly, and I venture to say they attributed it to their wisdom and foresight in averting the disaster that they had ever attended.

The festivities continued until the "few small hours," and the company separated, each declaring that it was the happiest wedding they had ever attended—the married people each making one exception.

Major General Sickles gives an entertainment to the party this evening, and the party will return to Washington tomorrow or the day following upon a special train and boat.

The novelty of the affair and the magnificent scale upon which it has been conducted, have made it one of the events of the war, and an event will be remembered by those who were participants.

A distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, in the course of a private letter says: "At McCollum's lecture at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, after three cheers had been given most heartily for Generals Butler, Burnside and Fighting Joe Hooker, somebody in the upper tier called out, 'Now three cheers for General McClellan'—a proposition that was met by a deep silence, broken only by some hissing, and by some one calling out, 'Why, there is a Copperhead.'

—The Copperheads of Connecticut express the belief that if the Union army meets with a severe defeat before the day of election, they are sure of carrying the State. For once, we believe they are right.

—The Springfield *Journal* states that it is reported that President Lincoln will shortly leave Washington for a trip to the North, for the purpose of obtaining a short respite from the duties of his office.

—The Democratic party of Connecticut boasts of some rare jewels. Among the brightest of these States is a chap named Hyde, who helped enlist a company last fall, visited the boys in camp a short time since, told them he was sorry he ever influenced them to come, and hoped they would forgive him. This fellow is now running for Congress!

—The New York *World*, while it condemns the traitorous practice of Thomas Seymour, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Connecticut, urges his friends to vote for him, simply as a condemnation of the Administration. This is true Copperheadism—it prefers the secession to the restoration of the Union, upon the plans adopted by the Government.

—John Stuart Mill sent a letter to the Committee on the celebration of Washington's birthday, in London, which closes thus: "My hope for the future welfare and greatness of the American Republics never so high as in this."

—His collar were marked originally, "B. F." but afterwards the "F" appears to have been erased and "I" written in its place. From this it is

ferred that he enlisted in the army under the assumed name of Findlay.

Mr. McLane was on his way from St. Louis to Stillwater, and was recently a resident of that place. He was a machinist and had been in the employ of the Government at St. Louis. Papers found on his person indicate that he had been in the Missouri Militia service, and afterwards in the U. S. service.

An inquest was held upon the bodies yesterday, the result of which will be found in a special dispatch to the *Press*.

Major Cullen received some slight injuries, but was rapidly recovering last evening, and will be able to return to the cities today. The other passengers came up by the stage which arrived yesterday afternoon, and are staying at the hotel.

Fortunately the principal part of the mail was on another coach and was consequently uninjured. The mail from Red Wing, Lake City, Prescott and Hastings, for this city was lost. With the exception of a paper bag which was saved, no other mail matter was upon the coach.

We believe this is the first serious accident which has occurred on the extended lines of this stage company during about ten years of staging, and in this case all the circumstances, go to show that no foresight or negligence on their part could have prevented the occurrence.

Immediately upon receiving intelligence of the disaster, Col. Merriam went to Hastings and rendered all the assistance in his power for the comfort of the passengers, and has taken steps to ascertain and acquaint the friends of the deceased with the particulars of the calamity.

Everything being in readiness, the bridal party, consisting of the groom and bride, with General Fremont and Lieut. Col. and Price, general and Mrs. Lammotte (a son of the late Gen. and Mrs. M. Lammotte of Philadelphia), escorted by a guard of honor, (twelve officers of the regiment) advanced to the canopy, where the worthy chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Dr. Rose, performed the ceremony in the impressive Episcopalian form. As the party advanced to their position, they were received by the regiment at a present arms. After the marriage ceremony had been performed—and this included the reading of the "license" granted by the clerk of the county of Washington, D. C., and approved by the military commandant of this district, and the witnessing of the marriage certificate, which was signed by the prominent officers present—another very interesting ceremony took place, viz., the presentation of a medal to Rev. Dr. Rose.

The sight of the table would have surprised those who expect to find nothing in the army but "hard tack" and salt pork.

After dinner the tables were cleared and the pavilion prepared for a grand ball in the evening. Some twenty young ladies had accompanied the bride from Washington, and this number was increased by the presence of a number of the wives of officers who are visiting their husbands in camp, making a fine collection of youth and beauty as has ever been witnessed in this part of the Old Dominion.

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Interesting Marriage Ceremony in Gen. Hooker's Army—The Altar Front of all the Regiments.

Opposite the N. Y. Hotel.

In Care, Near Falstaff, March 12, 1863.

Yesterday was a gala day in the camp of one of the brigades stationed here, or as one of the officers present pronounced it, "a gal-a-day." The occasion was the marriage of Capt. Daniel Hart, company E, 7th regiment New Jersey volunteers, to Miss Helen H. Lamond, of Washington, D. C. Capt. H. is one of the most popular officers of the brigade, and his friends were determined that nothing should be wanting to make the day one of unalloyed happiness. The camp, in anticipation of the event, had been elegantly decorated with evergreens and every preparation made to give relief to the affairs.

At noon the regimental band, under a person of the name of Steedman, marched into the camp, and a bugler gave the signal to assemble.

Soon a citizen to him the other day: "Col. Fry is the oldest son of Col. Jacob Fry, the colonel of an Illinois volunteer regiment."

Col. Jacob Fry, so well known as

one of the public men.

Col. Fry graduated in 1857. When the war broke out he was Assistant Adjutant General of the United States, at Washington; he was transported thence to the staff of General McDowell, and did gallant service in Bull Run. When General McClellan was sent to Kentucky, Fry was transferred to his department to act as Assistant Adjutant General in the West; and in all the contention that followed Bell's acts, we have never heard his Adjutant's ability or loyalty questioned.

Col. Fry is a Democrat born and bred,

but following the example of his father,

he is a Jeffersonian—not a Davis—Democrat; and we shall be mistaken if he does not wield the powers reposed in his hands with great discretion and with singular advantage to the Union cause.

We hope to get the above endorsement of Col. Fry from the Chicago *Tribune*, a paper in which we have great confidence.

So we Democrats at Charleston, think

so we are to get up a little family quarrel—a slight shower—have got the whole attention by the ears, and feel responsible for it a part. We overdid the thing, sir, and we are Democrats trying to remedy it.

—A gentleman writing from Martin-

ton to a friend in Washington, relates

the following anecdote of Semmes, and

the sympathy for the Union cause among

the blacks on that island:

When the rebel Semmes was in Mar-

tinique a year ago with the Sumter,

a mulatto named Pearson, a lawyer and a very wealthy man, took occasion to de-

nounce him for cowardice in the Hotel

Bains with the intention of provok-

ing him to a duel. The friends of both

parties were present, and the duel was pre-

vented. Pearson, with whom I am well

acquainted, stated that it was his inten-

tion to go to America and endeavor to

obtain command of one of the negro

regiments there. He was ten years a sol-

ider in France.

When the Alabama attempted to leave

some time since, the negroes lined the

quay and gave the alarm, and also sent

up rockets to indicate the direction she

had taken.

New Hampshire Election—Re-

tums Nearly Complete.

The returns of the New Hampshire

election are nearly complete and foot up

as follows:

Gilman 28,951; Eastman 32,794;

and Harriman 4,458. Majority against

Eastman 615.

The above includes results from all

Foral Minn Minnesotan Intelligencer.

EMPLOYMENT:
AGENTS WANTED.
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Applications sent free. Address, San Bruno Macino Co., Party, N. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. —ly.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT— Importants to Miller.—A partner, with a cash capital of \$100,000, is wanted to engage in the milling business in one of the best wheat-growing sections of Minnesota. The location is one of the finest streams in the State. The stream never fails and never freezes, being fed by many springs, and the power abundant for any purposes. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being impeded with a dam and a small custom mill with two runs of Burrs. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, affording steamboat and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with reference to the construction of a new mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

TENEMENTS WANTED.—We hear considerable inquiry for tenements in our city—a good indication of a revival of business.

The friends of Capt. Louis Muller, First Minnesota regiment, who has been home on a short furlough, gave him a fine entertainment at Daniel's Hall a few evenings since. The occasion passed off very pleasantly. Capt. Muller, we believe, has returned to his regiment.

The return of lumbermen, after an absence of four months in the pines, gives our streets quite an animated appearance. In a few days they will again be engaged in driving and rafting the fruits of their winter's labors.

AMONG THE THINGS THAT WERE.—It is only a fortnight since our business men commenced refusing to receive or pay out individual shipmusters. The effect was almost magical. But little else than Government yellowbacks is now seen in way of small change. Every body is satisfied with the change.

THE WOOD TRADE.—Owing to the scarcity of snow during the past winter, wood is becoming scarce in this city, and commands a high price. At the fact that during the past summer a large quantity of wood—not less than one thousand cords—was floated to this city and Hudson from points above on the St. Croix, fuel would have been very scarce during the entire winter, as we usually depend upon the surrounding country for our supplies. We understand that a large amount of wood—probably double that of last season—has been cut and hauled during the present winter, which will be brought to this market as soon as navigation is resumed on the St. Croix.

THE WEATHER AND NAVIGATION.—The days are bright and spring-like, yet the nights continue cool. The ice is gradually wearing away, but the process is slow. The St. Croix river has been clear for a fortnight past, and at the head of the lake the ice has moved down about one-fourth of a mile. The lake, however, is yet quite solid, and we can not reasonably expect boats before the 15th unless we should have warm rains very soon. Boats have been running to the foot of Lake Pepin since the 20th. The Mississippi is open from St. Paul to Hastings, and boats will run to the head of Lake Pepin soon—probably today. The Minnesota river is free of ice—the St. Croix Whipple coming down from Shakopee on Sunday.

SCHOOL MEETING.—At the annual meeting last Saturday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees of our city schools for the current year:—Ariel Eldridge, G. M. Seymour, H. R. Murdock and Christopher Drever.

A resolution was adopted that the schools be kept up during ten months of the present year, and the Trustees instructed to call a meeting of the citizens at some future day to vote upon a proposition to levy a special tax for such purposes.

In our next we will publish the new act for the establishment and better regulation of the common schools in the city of Stillwater."

A GENERAL RUNAWAY.—Yesterday a team became frightened in the lower part of the city and came dashing through Main street at railroad speed. In attempting to rescue a boy in the street, Mr. Daniel McNamee was struck by one of the wheels of the wagon attached and quite severely injured. Before reaching Chestnut street, three other teams had caught the inspiration, when a lively and fearful scene was presented. Wagons, boxes were flying, men running, dogs barking, women screaming, harness flying like shavings from a steam planer—it was confusion confounded. Our friend,

Gus. Godfrey, got hold of the ribbons of one of the recruits, and by his skillful engineering brought two of the teams to the hitching post. Marshal Frost brought the third to time, while Mr. J. A. Smith, as the fourth was passing up Second street grade, leaped into the wagon and took a jolly ride up "Governor Hill" when he got possession of the strings and won back the team to time in good shape. The streets were crowded with people and it is remarkable that so little injury resulted. It was decidedly the big runaway of the season.

A fine large building, owned by Mr. E. D. Whiting, of Taylor's Falls, was burned at Balsam Lake, Polk county, a few days since. The building cost about \$3,000. The occupant, Mr. Wm. Love, lost nearly all his household goods. No insurance.

The site of confirmation was administered to some forty or fifty of the Indians at F. O. S. Milling, by Bishop Whipple, on Wednesday last. These converts from paganism are claimed as the fruit of the labor of the various missionaries who have been recently laboring among the Sioux, and the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, up his medicine g. which had increased with a superstitious value. One year ago he would have sacrificed his life in defense of it. While we receive such cases with caution as true converts to christianity, we hope for the best. Their future lives will prove them—*Minnesota Exchange*.

Bah! "Their future lives" will probably prove that Bishop Whipple has been casting pearls before the swine. In a few days the occasion passed off very pleasantly. Capt. Muller, we believe, has returned to his regiment.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Monday 6th and Tuesday 7th of April, Dr. Morrison, Dentist, will be at the Sawyer House, to attend to any professional calls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S T A T E O F M I N N E S O T A , In Probate Court—
County of Washington, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Ann Le Roy, deceased, probated in the County of Washington, on the 22nd of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Application having been filed this day made by Lydia Ann Carlil, of said county, deceased, for the appointment of administrator of the estate of the said John W. Carlil, deceased, may it please the court:

It is ordered that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 22nd of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And further ordered, that notice of all persons interested in said estate be given to be present at said hearing, to be held in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

RUDOLPH R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, March 26th, 1862—29-4

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W A L L P A P E R S.

Call and take a look at the selected patterns of Wall Papers. LEVY & DANIELS.

S T A T E M E N T.—The amount of funds in the Treasury of Washington County, on the first day of February, 1862.

U. S. War and Personal Interest, State Revenue and Interest & personal property, Tax Roll of U. S. War.

Total, Town, Roads, School, Special School, Redemption, County Fund including orders taken up

Surplus and cost on sale of lands and Tax Not divided.

County Interest Fund

Grass on School Lands

Stillwater (town) 608 43 479 66 99 43

97 34 78 68

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